Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, { CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 29, 1841. { NUMBER 17.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

LOST!—At a public meeting at Labatt's Cross Roads in October last, a hickory WALKING STICK, silver mounted, with the initials "J. H." on the head. The person who has said stick will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it with Mr. Braley Oates in Charlotte.

June 8, 1841. 14...3w

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed.

JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

March, 26, 1841. 5—F

IMPORTANT SALE.

IN obedience to a Decree issuing from the Court of Equity for Mecklenburg County, we shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Monday, 12th day of July next, the following property, viz:

BETWEEN 50 & 60

Valuable Negroes,

among which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner Lot & Improvements,

and several improved and unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte. One tract of Land in the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemon's Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek, together with Horses, Wagons, Stock of various kinds, and other property, deemed unnecessary to mention in detail. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
Ex'r. of W. Morrison, dec'd.
JNO. J. BLACKWOOD,
JAS. W. OSBORNE, } Trustees.

Charlotte, June 22, 1841. 16—TS

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...r

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8...r

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-r

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

FLOUR

FROM STIREWALT'S MILLS,

FOR SALE BY

HENRY C. OWENS.

Charlotte, June 22, 1841. 16—2w

MARTIN RODDY,

Corner of Queen and State Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands,	BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,)	GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga	WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c.	TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

JOB PRINTING

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

From the Raleigh Register.

EYES TO THE BLIND.

We insert the subjoined Note with pleasure, and we hope our brethren of the Press will generally do likewise, for the sake of suffering humanity. Dr. BECKWITH has steadily resisted the suggestion of his friends, to make public by Advertisement his success as an Oculist, because he regards the treatment of Diseases of the Eye, as only a single branch of his profession. The same reason does not operate, however, to prevent us from saying what we firmly believe, that all persons suffering from diseased eyes may obtain prompt relief, on application to Dr. B. if their cases come within the scope of human skill:

RALEIGH, June 12, 1841.

Mr. GALES: Something more than a year ago, I came to this City blind, as you may recollect. An interesting notice in your paper, of a young woman and a young man, both born blind, being restored by Dr. JOHN BECKWITH, some 20 years since, induced me to place myself under his care. The result fully justified my expectations. One eye was operated on for Cataract, with complete success. Little pain attended the operation, and no inflammation succeeded it—in a week I could see to read with comfort. Impatience of a long night of darkness, and of dependance upon the sight of others, led me for a long time to postpone the claims of the other eye. Twelve months attention to business, however, satisfied me, that two eyes are better than one, and that it is not well to impose unusual labor upon an enfeebled member. Under this conclusion I returned, and on the 1st of this month, Dr. B. operated on the other eye, in presence of Doctors LEWIS, McKEE and SMITH.

The operation occupied probably one minute, and was attended with less pain than bleeding at the arm. Neither pain nor inflammation have followed, and with this eye also, aided by glasses, I can read and recognize the faces of my friends. In a few days, I shall return to my residence in Cabarrus county. I make this communication in a spirit of thankfulness to that Being, whose goodness and mercy have followed me all my days, and with the hope that my example and good fortune, may afford encouragement to others.

Your friend,

JOHN PHIFER.

It is said that a Miss Charlotte Mitchell of Georgia, appeared on her wedding day dressed entirely in silk of her own manufacture—cap, gloves, stockings and dress—equal to the best pongee. *Girls, do you hear that.* Such a girl would be worth more to a young man just starting into the world, than a thousand dollar farm, and half a dozen pianos to boot, says a thoughtful cotemporary.

Urbana Citizen.

United States *and* Great Britain.

In the United States Senate, on the 10th instant, a most able debate commenced, on a motion of Mr. RIVES, to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations the late correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. WEBSTER, touching the case of *McLeod*. Mr. BUCHANAN opened the debate in a powerful speech, reviewing the correspondence—showing that Mr. Webster had incorrectly laid down the law of nations which bears upon the case of McLeod; that he had surrendered all the grounds hitherto contended for and relied upon by our Government to secure redress for those outrages upon our sovereign rights, and tarnished our national honor by a hasty compliance with the insolent demands of the British Government, made under a direct *threat* through their minister, Mr. Fox. The whole speech is able, and perfectly conclusive to our mind, that Mr. Webster, in his correspondence with the British Minister, and the management of the McLeod Case, has abandoned our strongest grounds of complaint against Great Britain, and compromitted the honor and dignity of the nation. Mr. BUCHANAN concludes as follows:

And now we come to the case immediately before the Senate. Although I think the Secretary of State decidedly wrong in his view of the law of nations, that to me is comparatively a very small matter. I have not, in this thing, any personal or private feeling to gratify. Towards the Secretary of State I cherish no unkindly feelings, and I sincerely hope that he may discharge the duties of his high responsible station, in such a manner as to redound more and more to his own honor. What I complain of is this omission, and an omission I consider of great consequence. He has not, in his reply, noticed that threat at all, although it was conveyed in such terms as would have entirely justified him in saying "The American Government has no answer to give until this language is explained."—He should at least have said, "this is a menace, such as is not usual in the diplomatic correspondence between civilized and independent nations, and I shall be glad if you will explain or reconsider the language employed." For myself, said Mr. B., I have no desire for war with England: so far am I from desiring it, that I would consent to sacrifice all but our honor, in order to avoid it. But I think Mr. Webster to blame in not noticing language which I consider as containing a very distinct and intelligible threat. But let that pass.

I now inquire whether the Secretary is right in the view he takes of the law of nations, and I have some remarks to offer in reference to that question. Even if he were right, still I think that common prudence would have dictated to him not to express his opinion so strongly. It was then a judicial question pending, and eventually to be decided by the highest court in the State of New York; a tribunal which, on all hands, and by Mr. Webster himself, is admitted to be eminently entitled to confidence. Suppose it should happen (as it will happen, if my humble judgment of the law should prove correct) that the Supreme Court of the State of New York and the Secretary of State of the United States, should differ in opinion as to the legal question. Suppose an appeal should then be taken (if such an appeal may be taken) to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it should there be decided, as I feel great confidence that it would be, against the opinion of the Secretary of State, what would be the condition of this Government?

The judicial authority will be on one side of the question, and the Executive Government on the other. Whilst the Judiciary decide that Mr. McLeod is responsible in the criminal courts of New York, the Secretary decides that he is not. So prejudging this pending judicial question, the Secretary has placed himself in an awkward dilemma, should the Supreme Court of New York determine that the recognition and justification by the British Government of the capture of the Caroline does not release McLeod from personal responsibility. In common prudence, therefore, Mr. Webster ought to have expressed no decided opinion on this delicate question; but left it to the Judiciary as Mr. Van Buren's administration had done.

But the Secretary of State thought otherwise. The imperious tone of Mr. Fox's letter does not seem to have produced any effect on his mind.—Three short days after its date, on the 15th March, 1841, he issues his instructions to the Attorney General. These instructions are the real substantial answer to Mr. Fox's letter, and have proved entirely satisfactory to the British Government, as they could not have failed to do. The letter written by Mr. Webster on the 24th of the succeeding April, will never disturb that Government. Long before it was written the Secretary had granted them every thing which they could have desired.

He at once, by these instructions, abandoned the position so ably maintained by Mr. Van Buren's administration, that McLeod would still be responsible, individually, notwithstanding the British Government might recognize the destruction of the Caroline. In condemning the position, he uses terms almost as strong as Mr. Fox had done in denouncing it. He says "that an individual forming part of a public force and acting under the authority of his Government is not to be held answerable as a private trespasser or malefactor, is a principle of public law sanctioned by the usages of all civilized nations, and which the Government of the United States has no inclination to dispute."

As actions speak louder than words, what did Mr. Webster do with this threatening letter staring him in the face? With fiery expedition he has his Attorney General on the way to Lockport; and I cannot but think, from my personal knowledge of that officer, that the mission on which he was employed, could not have been very agreeable to him. He informs the British Government at once, for we ought never to foget that the letter to Mr. Crittenden is in substance the Secretary's answer to Mr. Fox, that if it were in the President's power to enter a *nolle prosequi* against McLeod, it should be done without a moment's dely. "If this indictment," says he, "were pending in one of the Courts of the United States, I am directed to say that the President, upon the receipt of Mr. Fox's last communication, would have immediately directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered." But as this was not in Mr. Webster's power, the Governor of New York was in the next place to be assailed, in order to accomplish the same purpose. Mr. Crittenden was informed that he would "be furnished with a copy of this instruction, for the use of the Executive of New York and the Attorney General of that State." "Whether," says the Secretary, in this case, "the Governor of New York have that power, or, if he have, whether he would feel it his duty to exercise it, are points upon which we are not informed."

But the Governor of New York proved to be a very restive subject. He felt no inclination whatever to enter a *nolle prosequi* against M'Leod. I have seen, somewhere, a correspondence between that officer and the President, but I cannot now find it. The tone of the correspondence on the part of the Governor evinced a spirit of determined resistance to the suggestion of the Secretary. The Governor complained that the District Attorney of the United States was acting as the counsel of M'Leod. This, however, according to the explanation of the President, happend by mere accident; the attorney having, been retained as counsel some time before his appointment. The correspondence, at all events, is sufficient to show that Governor Seward did not praticipate in the views and feelings of the Secretary of State towards M'Leod, and we know that he did not approve of entering a *nolle prosequi* in his case.

But the Attorney General of the United States was armed with instructions from the Secretary of State, to meet every contingency. If M'Leod could not be discharged by a *nolle prosequi;* if he must be tried, then Mr. Crittenden was to consult with M'Leod's counsel and furnish them the evidence material to his defence, and he was even "to see that he have skilful and eminent counsel, if such be not already retained." It is no wonder that it appeared very strange to Governor Seward to find the authorities of the United States thus actively and ardently engaged in defending M'Leod, whilst the authorities of New York were enlisted with equal vigor in his prosecution.

The defence of this man, who had no claim to peculiar favor, except what arose from an earnest desire to please and satisfy the British Government, became the object of the Secretray's peculiar solicitude, and this, too, in the face of a plain, palpable menace from that Government.

The next thing we might hear would be a bill of cost and counsel fees against this Government for the defence of McLeod; it having been imposed as a duty on our Attoney General to see that "he had skilful and eminent counsel."

Now, there are features in this transaction any thing but creditable to our national character. I think that sufficient decision and firmness have not been displayed by the American Secretary of State. It will ever prove a miserable policy to attempt to conciliate the British Government by concession. It was the maxim of Gen. Jackson that in our foreign relations we should ask only what was right, and submit to nothing that was wrong; and, in my judgment, the observance of that maxim is the very best mode of preserving peace. When a nation submits to one aggression, another will soon follow. It is with nations as it is with individuals. Manly and prompt resistance will secure you from a repetition of insult. If you yield once, you will be expected to yield again, and then again, till at length there is no end to submission. I do not pretend that Mr. Webster has done wrong intentionally; all I mean to say is, that, in my judgment, he has not, in this instance, displayed a proper and becoming *American spirit*. If he had waited a little longer before he prepared his instructions to the Attorney General; if he had taken time for reflection before he despatched that officer crusading to New York, his conduct would probably have been different. According to the practice of diplomacy, a copy of these instructions was doubtless at once sent to Mr. Fox. It is certain that they were known to the British Government before the 6th of May, because on that day they were referred to by Lord John Russell on the floor of the House of Commons as a document in possession of the British Cabinet.

I shall now offer a few remarks on the question of public law involved in the case, and then close what I have to say. I sincerily believe the Administration of Mr. Van Buren was perfectly correct on this doctrine, as laid down by Mr. Forsyth. If I had found any authority to induce me to entertain a doubt on that point, I would refer to it most freely. I now undertake to say that the only circumstance which has produced confusion and doubt in minds of well informed men on this subject is, that they do not make the proper distinction between a state of national war and national peace. If a nation be at war, the command of the sovereign power to invade the terrritory of its enemy, and do battle there aginst any hostile force, always justifies the troops thus engaged.

When any of the invaders are seized, they are considered as prisoners of war, and as having done nothing but what the laws of war justified them in doing. In such a case they can never be held to answer, criminally, in the courts of the invaded country. That is clear. The invasion of an enemy's territory is one of the rights of war, and, in all its necessary consequences, is justified by the laws of war. But there are offences, committed even in open war, which the express command of the offender's sovereign will not shield from exemplary punishment. I will give gentlemen an example. A spy will be hung, if caught, even though he acted under the express command of his sovereign. We might cite the case of the unfortunate Major Andre. He was arrested on his return from an interview with Arnold, and, his life being in danger, the British commander (Sir Henry Clinton, I believe) made an effort to save him, by taking upon himself the responsibility of the act. But although he had crossed our lines whilst the two nations were in a state of open and flagrant war, in obedience to instructions from his commander-in-chief, yet Washington, notwithstanding, rightfully hung him as a spy.

Now, let me tell whoever shall answer me, (if indeed, any gentleman will condescend to notice what I have said—for it seems we on this side of the House are to do all the speaking, and they all the voting,) that whilst all the modern authorities concur in declaring that the law of nations protects individuals when obeying the orders of their sove-

reign, during a state of open and flagrant war, whether it has been solemnly declared or not, and whether it be general or partial, yet these authorities proceed no further. But, to decide correctly on the application of this principle in the case before us, we must recollect that the two belligerents here were England on the one hand and her insurgent subjects on the other, and that the United States were neutral power, in perfect peace with England. But what is the rule in regard to nations at peace with each other? This is the question. As between such nations, does the command of an inferior officer of the one, to individuals, violate the sovereignty of the other, and commit murder and arson, if afterwards recognised by the supreme authority, prevent the nation whose laws have been outraged from punishing the offenders? Under such circumstances, what is the law of nations? The doctrine is laid down in Vattel, an author admitted to be of the highest authority on questions of international law; and the very question, *totidem verbis*, which arises in this case, is in his book stated and decided. He admits that the lawful commands of a legitimate Government, whether to its troops or other citizens, protects them from individual responsibility for hostile acts done in obedience to such commands, whilst in a state of open war. In such a case, a prisoner of war is never to be subjected to the criminal jurisdiction of the country within which he has been arrested. But what is the law of nations in regard to criminal offences committed by the citizens or subjects of one power, within the sovereignty and jurisdiction of another, they being at peace with each other, even if these criminal acts should be recognized and justified by the offender's sovereign? This is the case of the capture and destruction of the Caroline. The subject is treated of by Vattel, under the head "of the concern a nation may have in the actions of her citizens," book ii, chap. 6, page 161. I shall read sections 73, 74, and 75:

"However, as it is impossible," says the author, "for the best regulated State, or for the most vigilant and absolute sovereign to model at his pleasure all the actions of his subjects, and to confine them on every occasion to the most exact obedience, it would be unjust to impute to the nation or the sovereign every fault committed by the citizens. We ought not, then, to say, in general, that we have received an injury from a nation, because we have received from it one of its members.

"But if a nation or its chief approves and ratifies the act of the individual, it then becomes a public concern, and the injured party is then to consider the nation as the real author of the injury, of which the citizen was perhaps only the instrument.

"*If the offended State has in her power the individual who has done the injury, she may, without scruple, bring him to justice, and punish him.* If he has escaped, and returned to his own country, she ought to apply to his sovereign to have justice done in the case."

Can any thing in the world be clearer? The author puts the case distinctly. The nation injured ought not to impute to the sovereign of a friendly nation the acts of its individual citizens, but if such friendly sovereign shall recognise the acts as his own, it then becomes a national concern. But does such a recognition wash away the guilt of the offender, and release him from the punishment due to his offence under the jurisdiction of the country whose laws he has violated? Let Vattel answer this question. He says: "*If the offended State has in her power the individual who has done the injury, she may, without scruple, bring him to justice and punish him.*" There is the direct, plain and palpable authority. And here permit me to add that I think I can prove that, according to sound reason, the principle is correct; and that the question would now be so decided by our courts, even if the law of nations had been silent on the subject.—This not only is, but ought to be, the principle of public law.

Mr. Webster, in his letter to Mr. Fox of the 12th of April, tells the British Minister that the line of frontier which separates the United States from her Britannic Majesty's North American provinces, "is long enough to divide the whole of Europe into halves."

This is true enough. Now, by admitting the doctrine of Vattel to be incorrect and unfounded, on what consequences are we forced? I beg Senators to consider this question. The line which separates us from the British possessions is a line long enough to divide Europe into halves. Heaven knows I have no desire to see a rebellion in Canada, or the Canadian provinces annexed to the United States; but no event in futurity is more certain than that those provinces are destined to be ultimately separated from the British empire. Let a civil war come, and let every McNab who shall then have any command in the British possessions along this long line be permitted to send a military expedition into the territory of the United States, whenever he shall believe or pretend that it will aid in defending the royal authority against those who are resisting it, and war between Great Britain and the United States becomes inevitable. A British subject marauding under the orders of his superior officer on this side of the line is seized in the very act. Well, what is to be done? I suppose we are to wait until we can ascertain whether his Government chooses to recognize his hostile or criminal act, before we can inflict upon him the punishment which he deserves for violating our laws. If it should recognize his act, the jail door is immediately to be thrown open; the offender, it may be murderer, takes his flight to Canada, and we must settle the question with the British Government. Such is the doctrine advanced by the British Government and our own Secretary of State. This principle would, as I say, lead us inevitably into a war with that power. What can be done in a state of war? In that case, the laws of war provide that persons invading our territory who are captured, shall be considered and treated as prisoners of war. But while the two countries continue at peace, a man taken in the flagrant act of invasion and violence cannot be made a prisoner of war. McLeod, however, is not to be treated on this principle, and punished under our laws if he be guilty, lest we should offend the majesty of England. The laws of New York are to be nullified, and the murderer is to run at large.

But if the principle laid down by Vattel be sound and true, all difficulty at once vanishes. If such an offender be caught in the perpetration of a criminal act, he is then punished for his crime. Let him be tried for it at least, and then, if there are any mitigating circumstances in his case, for the sake of good neighborhood let him escape. There will then be no danger of war from this cause. Let me suppose a case. Suppose Colonel Allen McNab should take it in his head that there exists in the United States a conspiracy against the British Government, and should believe that he could unravel the whole plot by seizing on the United States mail in its passage from New York to Buffalo. He places himself at the head of a party, comes over the line, and seizes and robs the mail; but in the act he is overpowered and arrested, and he is indicted before a criminal court of the United States. Will it be maintained, if the British Government should say, we recognise the act of McNab in robbing your mail as we have already recognised that of his burning your steamboat and killing your citizens, that Mr. Webster would be justified in directing a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in his favor, and thus suffer him to go free?

I do not say that the British Government would act in this manner: but I put the case as a fair illustration of the argument. There was one case in which something very like this might have happened, and it was even thought probable that it would happen. It was reported that an expedition had been planned to seize the person of McLeod, and to carry him off to Canada; and I believe that a very distinguished and gallant general in the United States service (Gen. Scott)—an officer for whom, in common with his fellow-citizens, I cherish the highest respect and regard—went, in company with the Attorney General, to Lockport; and it was conjectured that he had received orders to hold McLeod and defend the Lockport jail against any incursion of Sir Allen McNab or any other person.

Suppose now that such an expedition had been set on foot, that it had succeeded, and that McLeod had been seized and caried off in triumph, the two nations being still in profound peace. The rescue of a prisoner is a high criminal offence. What would have been done with McNab if he had voluntarily come within our jurisdiction and been arrested? If he could be indicted and tried and punished before the British Government should have time to recognise his act, very well. But if not, then, at the moment of such recognition, he would be no longer responsible, and must forthwith be set free. The principle of Vattel, rightly understood, absolutely secures the territorial sovereignty of nations in time of peace by permitting them to punish all invasions of it in their own criminal courts, and his doctrine is eminently calculated to preserve peace among all nations. War has its own laws, which are never to be extended to the intercourse between nations at peace.

The principle assumed in Mr. Fox's letter is well calculated for the benefit of powerful nations against their weaker neighbors. (But in saying this I do not mean to admit that we are a weak nation in comparison with England. We do not, indeed, wish to go to war with her, yet I am confident in the belief that whatever we might suffer during the early period of such a contest would be amply compensated by our success before we reached the end of it.) But let me present an example.

Let us suppose that the empire of Russia has by her side a coterminous nation, which is comparatively weak. A Russian Colonel, during a season of profound peace, passes over the boundary, and commits some criminal act against the citizens of the weaker nation. They succeed, however, in seizing his person, and are about to punish him according to the provisions of their own laws. But immediately the Russian double-headed black eagle makes its appearance; a Russian officer says to the authorities of the weaker nation, stop; take off your hands; you shall not vindicate your laws and sovereignty. We assume this man's crime as a national act. What is the consequence? The rule for which Britain contends will in this case compel the injured nation, though the weaker, to declare war in the first instance against her stronger neighbor. But she will not do it; she will not become the actor, from the consciousness of her weakness and the instinct of self preservation. This principle, if established, will enable the strong to insult the weak with impunity. But take the principle as laid down by Vattel. The weaker nation defends the majesty of her own laws by punishing the Russian subject who had violated them; and, if war is to ensue, Russia must assume the responsibility of declaring it, in the face of the world, and in an unjust cause, against the nation whom she has injured. It is said that one great purpose of the laws of nations is to protect the weak against the strong, and never was this tendency more happily illustrated than by this very principle of Vattel for which I am contending.

I therefore believe that the Secretary of State was as far wrong in his view of international law as in his haste to appease the British Government, in the face of a direct threat, by his instructions to Mr. Crittenden. The communication of these instructions to that Government, we know, had the desired effect. They went out immediately to England, and no sonner were they known on that side of the water, than in a moment all was calm and tranquil. The storm, portending war, passed away, and tranquil peace once more returned and smiled over the scene. Sir, the British Government must have been hard-hearted indeed, if a perusal of those instructions did not soften them; and afford them the most ample satisfaction. This amiable temper will never even be ruffled in the slightest degree by the perusal of Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, written six weeks afterwards. The matter had all been virtually ended before its date.

SALE OF

Valuable Property.

THE Subscriber having qualified at April Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Cook, deceased, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Monday the 19th of July next*, the following property, to wit:

The balance of the Stock of

DRY-GOODS;

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE;

HORSES, CATTLE,

Hogs, and Sheep;

ALSO,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

A QUANTITY OF

Wheat, Corn, and Bacon,

And various other productions of the Farm;

FARMING TOOLS

Of every description, and numerous other articles not here mentioned....*Terms* made known on the day of sale.

BENJ. MORROW,
Admr. with the Will annexed.

June 29, 1841. 17...ts

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are hereby notified that *immediate* settlements must be made, as it is well known that indulgence cannot be given; and those having claims against the same are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to pay cost, as the situation of the Estate is such as to require prompt payments.

B. MORROW, Adm., &c.

June 19, 1841.

Return my Cane!

LOST!—At a public meeting at Labatt's Cross Roads in October last, a hickory WALKING STICK, silver mounted, with the name *J. Houston* on the head. The person who has said stick will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it with Mr. Braley Oates in Charlotte.

June 29, 1841. 17...3w

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES....JUNE 14.

The Orders of the Day being the motion of Mr. *Ingersoll* to reconsider the vote by which the Rules of Order of the last Congress were adopted for the government of the present, except the 21st Rule, which forbade the reception of Abolition Petitions, Mr. *Wise* resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of reconsideration, and in reply to Mr. Adams' tirade against the South. He appealed to his friends of the South on the imperative necessity of resisting to the utmost every attempt at innovation on their rights. He referred to the career of Wilberforce, on the slave trade, and also to the Catholic Emancipation act, to show the danger of a majority remaining inactive, and only opposing a dead inertia, while a minority, however small, were constantly exerting themselves, and keeping up agitation, year after year, before the public mind. In such a state of things, the minority were sure to gain their point; as certainly as that the solid marble would wear away by the constant running of the stream.

After Mr. W. concluded, Mr. *Botts* obtained the floor and moved the Previous Question, which being seconded, the main question, "Shall the vote be reconsidered?" was taken, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas---Messrs. Alford, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Barton, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, Wm. Butler, Wm. O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Daniel, Richard D. Davis, Wm. C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, Dean, Dimock, Doig, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, Fornance, Thomas F. Foster, Gamble, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, Wm. O. Goode, Gordon, Graham, Gustine, Habersham, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jack, Wm. Cost Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Isaac D. Jones, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, King, Littlefield, Lowell, A. McClellan, R. McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, Marchand, A. Marshall, Matthews, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Newhard, Nisbet, Oliver, Patridge, Payne, Plumer, Pope, Rayner, Reding, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, Snyder, Steenrod, Sumter, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, James W. Williams, Wise, Wood—106.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allen, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, J. Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Wm. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clarke, S. N. Clarke, Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, G. Davis, Deberry, John Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, P. G. Goode, Greig, Hall, Wm. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, J. Irvin, Wm. W. Irwin, James, J. P. Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, T. F. Marshall, S. Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Parmenter, Pendleton, Powel, Ramsey, B. Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Stanly, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, J. B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselear, Wallace, E. D. White, Thomas W. Williams, L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, J. Young—104.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the resolution, providing that the Rules of the last House be adopted as the rules of this House temporarily, and that a Committee be appointed thereon, Mr. *Rayner* offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Standing Rules and Orders of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the Rules and Orders of this House for the 27th Congress: *Provided*, That this House will not consider any subjects at the present session except such as are embraced in the President's Message; and that all petitions and memorials nn all other subjects, receivable under the Rules and orders above mentiontioned, shall be laid on the table without reference, or consideration.

Mr. *Adams* desired to know whether there were any rules now in existence? The *Speaker* replied that the Rules reported by the Committee and adopted by the House on Saturday, were in force.

Mr. *Adams:* What, now the vote appointing that Committee has been reconsidered?

At this stage of the proceedings great confusion prevailed in the House. Mr. Rayner claimed the floor, and stating his intention to address the House to-morrow, moved an adjournment, which carried, and the House adjourned at 8 p. m.

IN SENATE...JUNE 15.

Several Senators presented petitions praying the passage of a General Bankrupt Law, which were severally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Resolution of Mr. *Dixon*, for the election of public printer, was then taken up.

Mr. *Clay* of Ala., hoped that Democratic Senators would take no part in this election—not even so much as to cast their ballots. There was no existing vacancy to be filled. Blair and Rives had been duly elected for the two years ensuing the 3rd of March last, according to the provisions of our own enactments. He remarked, that when the Resolution for the election of a printer to the Senate was first offered, he had intended to submit a proposition, by way of substitute or amendment. He then intended to have made an effort to restore the supremacy of the law, and to restore Blair & Rives to their rights; both of which had, he confidently believed, been violated by the action of the Senate, in its Executive Session of March last. The faint hope of success which he then indulged, said Mr. C., had since been entirely destroyed. The indications he had witnessed from the now dominant party, since he took his seat at the present session, had left not the slightest ground to anticipate any thing but disappointment and defeat in such an enterprize. If the wrongs of Blair & Rives were to be remedied, it must, (and, he doubted not, would) be at some future and more auspicious period.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for printer; but as the Democratic Senators did not vote, the two first ballotings, no election was made for the want of a quorum. On the third ballot, *Thomas Allen* of the Madisonian was elected—he receiving 25 votes and Mr. Allen 2.

It was then proposed to take up the Resolution submitted some days since by Mr. Clay of Ky., to print 1,500 copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; but its mover objecting, the subject was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. *Rives'* motion to refer the correspondence of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fox on the M'Leod case to the Committee on Foreign Relations, after being further debated by Messrs. Buchanan, Clay of Ky. and Allen, was agreed to. And after an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Resolution for adopting temporarily the Rules of Order of the last House for the government of the present, and the substitute therefor offered yesterday by Mr. *Rayner*, being the business in order—Mr. R. withdrew his substitute for the present. A long and stormy debate then arose on various points of order, which lasted until 7 o'clock p. m., when the question was taken on the Resolution originally introduced, appointing a Committee to report Rules for the House, and adopting temporarily the Rules and Orders of the last House, excepting the 21st Rule, which was rejected by a vote of 106 to 110. So the House now stands where it did on Monday noon of May 31st.

On motion, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE...JUNE 16.

Various memorials, petitions, &c., were presented by different Senators, and a Resolution of inquiry submitted by Mr. *Benton*, calling on the President to state the payments made from the Treasury during the months of March, April, and May last, was debated, opposed by the Whig Senators, and laid on the table.

Mr. *Woodbury* observed, that he thought it was the understanding yesterday, that the Resolution offered several days ago by the Senator from Kentucky, would be taken up to-day, for the purpose of enabling him (Mr. W.) to offer the remarks he had to make on the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. His object was to discuss the propriety of printing that Report—at least so large a number as proposed by the Senator from Ky.—filled, as it was, with gross errors and misstatements calculated to deceive and mislead the public. If permitted to make his remarks on those errors and misstatements, he would be able to show that on those very errors and misstatements the call of this extra session has been made, and that there was no pretence but that of error, misstatement, and delusion to make the call.

The Resolution was taken up, and Mr. *Woodbury* proceeded with his comments on the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of which he pointed out extraordinary discrepancies and misstatements. When he concluded, Mr. *Evans* obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Stuart*, of Virginia, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, not superseded by any rule or resolution adopted at the present session now in force, be, and the same are hereby adopted for the regulation of the House at the present session; and that the Select Committee upon the Rules heretofore raised, proceed to revise and amend the rules heretofore adopted, and they have leave to report at all times.

Mr. *Williams*, of North Carolina, moved the previous question; but withdrew it on the pledge of Mr. Stuart to renew it.

Mr. *Stuart* said, that his object in offering the proposition just read by the Clerk, was to compromise the great difficulty which had agitated the House for the last two weeks.

This proposition to "*compromise*" our rights with the Abolitionists sounds awfully, coming from a Southern man. A warm and lengthy debate took place on the demand for the previous question,—Messrs. *Stuart* and *Botts* of Virginia, *Stanley* of North Carolina, *Nesbit* and *Gamble* of Georgia, *Gentry* and *C. H. Williams* of Tennessee, and *Marshall* of Kentucky, all SOUTHERN WHIGS, advocating, side by side with *Adams* and *Winthrop* of Mass., this proposition to "compromise" with the Abolitionists;—while Mr. *Brown* of Pennsylvania, Mr. *Gordon* of New York, and *Kennedy* of Indiana, Democrats from non-slave-holding States, boldly stood out for the rights of the South, with *Wise* and *Gilmer* of Virginia, *Rhett* and *Pickens* of South Carolina, and *Alford* and *Habersham* of Georgia.

Mr. Brown of Pennsylvania, said he was opposed to taking the main question at this time. He believed, with the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. RHETT] that, for the sake of peace and quietness and the prosecution of the public business, it would be best to make a more permanent settlement of the question. He admitted that he did not feel the same deep interest in the question as was manifested by the gentlemen from Virginia and from Georgia; he might not, perhaps, believe that its settlement would be as beneficial to his constituents as they might think it would be to theirs; he could not, therefore, be expected to allow it that paramount importance which to them seemed obvious and indisputable. Yet he appealed to Southern gentlemen to say whether, after a question which they considered above all others in importance should have been settled by a vote of compromise, they would be willing to throw it afloat again at the regular meeting of Congress, to be held in a few months? Was not this to risk for themselves their rights as a whole? He was entirely willing that those rights should be guarantied by the rules of the House. He was persuaded, if they were allowed full and free discussion, they could find some spot of common ground where the advocates of the North and the defenders of the South, and the people of this District of Columbia, as well as the champions of the right of petition, could all find their rights secured. While he said this, he was desirous to show gentlemen from the South that he claimed no right to interfere with slavery in the Southern States--not even by petition. He held that petitions for redress of grievances of the petitioners alone can be received. As well might those of his constituents who were united in their wishes and effortsto repeal the union of Ireland with Great Britain—

[Here many voices called Mr. B. to order.]

Mr. B. said his proposition would show Southern gentlemen that they had now an opportunity, if they thought the agitation of these questions so dangerous, to make the trial whether they could not secure their rights and effect the organization of the House at the same time.

Mr. *B.* was here about to read his resolution, when Mr. *Proffit* objected to its being read.

Mr. *B.* insisted that there could not be a stronger reason urged by him against the previous question, than that he had another proposition which he deemed preferable to that now offered.

Mr. *Mallory* urged the propriety of having the paper read.

Mr. *Brown* then read it as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the rules and orders of this House during the present Congress, and that, instead of the 21st rule, the following be adopted, to wit:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in any State, or the slave trade between the States, shall be received by this House; nor shall any petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia or any of the territories of the United States be recieved, unless they shall be from and signed exclusively by the people resident in the District or Territory where slavery or the slave trade is asked to be abolished; and as to all such petitions, resolutions, or other papers thus signed, the question shall be considered as raised without motion, and such question of reception shall be laid on the table without debate."

Would not this allow the House to proceed to business? The gentleman from Geogia [Mr. NISBET] had charged upon the Democratic members of the House an insidious design to disorganize the House and impede its action. Mr. B. averred that he had voted according to the best dictates of his judgment. He did not believe the 21st rule to be a good rule, and he should vote against it; but he thought he should not vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia. He had offered his own without consultation with any Democratic member of the House, and he had heard but one sentiment expressed when they had been informally assembled, and that was that no factious movement ought to be made for the purpose of thwarting the majority. (They had seen quite enough of that from the other side when a minority themselves.) They had made but one speech, and yet they were charged with throwing firebrands into that House to kindle a flame of discord, and stop the progress of public business. On the contrary, they were desirous of promoting harmony of action.

Mr. *Morgan* here called Mr. BROWN to order.

The *Chair* inquired what was the point of order he made.

Mr. *Morgan* said that the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania were irrelevant, and so out of order.

The *Chair* decided Mr. Brown to be in order.

Mr. *Brown* observed that, when the charge he alluded to against the Democrats of the House had been made by the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Nisbet,] he had not been called to order; and surely it was not more out of order to reply to the charge than it had been to make it.

Mr. *Botts* here called Mr. Brown to order. It could not be that such remarks were in order on a motion for the previous qustion.

Mr. *Wise* here called Mr. Botts to order.

Mr. *Botts* insisted on his objection. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was replying after a motion for the previous question, to remarks which had been made before that question had been moved.

The *Chair*, upon this view of the matter, decided Mr. Brown to have been out of order.

Mr. *Botts*. Can he, then, proceed without leave of the House?

Mr. *Wise*. I move he have leave to proceed.

[Cries of "Agreed, agreed."]

Mr. *Brown* was permitted to proceed, and observed that he had been taught something. He had some feeling of favour to the South, he had once lived in Old Virginia for six years as the gentleman [Mr. Botts] well knew; and he had been taught to believe that, if there was any chivalry in the country, it was in the South; yet here one gentleman from Georgia got up and charged the whole body of Democratic members with a design of preventing the organization of the House of Representatives; and another gentleman—from Virginia, too—got up and insisted that to reply to the charge was not in order! Mr. B. said that injurious consequences almost always sprang out of calls for the previous question. A member moved the previous question; another member of the same political sentiments asked him to withdraw it; he consented, provided that member would renew it; that member renewed the motion, and then withdrew it at the request of another of his political friends. This was the course pursued; and such a course might better be stigmatized as throwing firebrands into the House than any thing Mr. B. or his friends had done. This was the firebrands they were willing to put out; he hoped they would do it; and not for a few weeks, but for the Congress entire; so that when they should meet here in December, they might not meet, the North against the South. Mr. B. very honestly confessed that he hoped gentlemen would never consumate the business for which the majority had come together; they certainly never should do so by his voice; but, after they should have established a Bank, and distributed the public lands, and regulated the currency—after they had done all this—

[Here Mr. *B.* was loudly called to order.]

Mr. *B.* said this question ought not to be left open till December; he wanted at once to close the breach. He trusted their rights and liberties would demand some of their care, and this eternal question of Abolition, on which political demagogues at one end of the Union and at the opposite end of the Union had ridden into power would be set at nest. He hoped the question would not again be stirred till the Constitution expired, or crumbled into atoms.

Mr. *Alford* of Georgia hoped he should be permitted to submit the few remarks he wished to offer, without interruption, particularly as he meant to say what he had to say in the coolest and most dispassionate manner. It had been a rule with him throughout life, whenever he considered himself as in imminent danger, personal or political, to keep his mind in as cool a state as possible. He hoped the motion for the previous question would not be sustained. If he rightly understood the resolution offered by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. STUART] the rules of order were not left by it in a safe condition, as they had been by the resolution of the gentleman from Maryland on his right, [Mr. W. C. JOHNSON.] He wished to know whether it was the understanding of the CHAIR and of the House that, by this resolution, the 21st rule of order was excluded?

Mr. *Stuart* replied that the gentleman from Georgia must judge for himself whether that rule would be excluded or not, because he must judge for himself what had been adopted by the House at the present session. Mr. S.'s resolution proposed that all the rules adopted at the last Congress should remain in force, save so much of them as was superseded by the action of the House at the present session. He would read the resolution, that the gentleman might judge of its import. [Here Mr. S. read the resolution moved by him.] For himself, he considered the 21st rule as having been thus superseded.

Mr. *Alford* resumed. Then I consider it my most solemn duty to oppose the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia. It is my sworn duty. I have once pledged myself to my constituents, under oath, and I could not forego this course though the dome of this Capitol should tumble on my head. I can accept of no compromise. I shall be satisfied with nothing short of an act of the House absolutely rejecting the resolution. I hope the House will not organize itself until this matter is settled. I trust that every man whose heart is true to the South, and who has supported the resolution of the gentleman from Maryland, never will yield one inch until the 21st rule shall have been re-established. I hold it to be of all questions the most vitally important. What was the condition of things when I came here? That 21st rule had been established by a vote of the House—the question of Abolition had died.

Mr. *Everett* here called Mr. ALFORD to order, observing that he could not debate the main question after the previous question had been moved.

The *Chair* decided that Mr. A. must confine himself to remarks on the previous question.

Mr. *Alford*. Very well; I know perfectly well that if that gentleman had power over me I should not proceed at all. I frankly confess that all I hope for is suspended on the expectation that the South will stand firm and consent to no compromises; that those who supported the resolution of the gentleman from Maryland will stick to their integrity, and not assent to any of this patchwork. We stand here

isolated and alone, on the sure and stable rock of State Rights. I hope we shall never see the glory and honor of the constitutional rights of my country converted into a football for mere party play. But they have been made such. Whenever the South has given way, Southern rights have been sacrificed. Here are gentlemen declaring their assent that Abolition petitions shall be received. Now, I say that if you exclude the 21st rule it is nothing to us that you grant us a short respite during the extra session of this most extraordinary Congress. What! shall we submit to accept of a resolution which tells us that Abolition memorials may be received in future after a short respite of a few weeks? Is that the compromise proposed to us? And shall we be satisfied because we are told we may rest quiet for a moment? What is the language it addresses to the South? "Judgment is gone against the Constitution, and judgment of death is gone against you, but be perfectly quiet, you shall not be executed until next session; we are going to give away the public lands, to establish a Bank, and to extend the tariff, and if you work well in the fills you may live to-day, but to-morrow you die. Let this 21st rule be rescinded, let the blood of the Constitution flow round your feet; let it perish, and all Southern rights with it, still you shall have peace for a moment; and can you reject this as a compromise?" Do gentlemen suppose we are going to submit. Now is the day and now is the hour—it is with the South the darkest hour of all, and if there is one single man that has the soul of his fathers in him, he will stand firm to the death.

Mr. *Kennedy* of Indiana denied that the Democratic party was responsible for the disorganization of this House. It could not be so, when the Whig party was here in a majority of fifty. Gentlemen had here an illustration how dangerous it was to put together the odds and ends of all parties, which, when once brought together, could not be kept united for an hour. Let the Whig party destroy its majority by their proceedings, and then the Democratic party would step in and set them an example of organization and attention to the public buisness. The Democratic party was bound together by *principle*, and if the majority would agree to retire from the Hall, that minority would organize the House without further delay.

Mr. *Cushing*, said, that as a member of the Whig party on this floor, he accepted the imputation of the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. *Kennedy*,] and which was about to be repeated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Brown.] I say (continued Mr. C.) that it is our fault if this House be disorganised. We are in the majority—we have a majority of forty—and we are responsible to our country, to the Constitution, and to our God, for the discharge of our duty here.

Mr. *Gordon* of New York protested, with much animation, against the course pursued by the Whig party towards the minority during the last two weeks. He desired to know whether, because one portion of the House happened to out-number the other, that was a sufficient reason for trampling upon them, and forcing, in the most arbitrary manner, the previous question upon them. What, said he, are men who have been sent here to represent their constituents, to be gagged, and cut off by such odious tyranny?

Mr. G. was here interrupted by loud cries of "order" from the Whigs, but in a very loud voice, he said, he should persist in keeping the floor, which he did, until he had denounced the odious system of coercion in very strong language.

I shall vote against the previous question at this time, to give the minority on this floor an opportunity to express for themselves their own sentiments and the sentiments of the Democratic party at the North on Abolitionism.

Be it remembered that the discussion of the 21st rule, and all connected with or growing out of it, with one solitary exception, has been exclusively confined to, and engrossed by, members of the majority here, while the minority have been wholly unable to obtain the floor, to participate in the debate.

But, sir, so far as the Nothern portion of the majority in this House have spoken on this subject of Abolitionism, I deny that they have uttered the sentiments of the Democratic party at the North. I wish to give to the minority on this floor an opportunity to speak for themselves; to show to their brethren of the South that the Democratic portion of the people at the North sympathize with them; that they understand the rights of the South under the guarantees of the Constitution, and will not suffer those rights to be invaded.

I shall vote against the previous question, to gain an opportunity to show to this House and to the nation that the division line between Abolitionism and anti-Abolitionism is not Mason and Dixon's line—that the division, so far as the North is concerned, is not a geographical, but a political division. I desire an opportunity to show that the majority on this floor represent Abolitionism. Vote down the previous question, remove this gag law of the House, and give me an opportunity, and I pledge myself to prove to the House and to the South that Abolitionism at the North is a constituent part of that party represented by the majority on this floor.

The debate was at length cut off by a vote seconding the Previous Question, and the main question, on the adoption of Mr. *Stuart's* compromise, was taken and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerig, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Botts, Briggs, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Brockway, Bronson, M. Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, William B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, S. N. Clark, Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Garrett Davis, W. C. Dawson, Deberry, J. Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, T. F. Foster, Gamble, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, P. G. Goode, Greig, Habersham, Hall, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, J. Irvin W. W. Irwin, James, J. P. Kenedy, Lane, Lawrence, T. F. Marshal, Sampson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Owsley, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Profit, Ramsey, B. Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Sprigg, Stanley, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson J. B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Triplett, Trumbull. Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Warren, Washington, E. D. White, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, L. Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, John Young—119.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Alford, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Brewster, A. V. Brown, C. Brown, Burk, S. H. Butler, W. Butler, W. O. Butler, G. W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Daniel, R. D. Davis, J. B. Dawson, Dean, Doig, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Fornance, Gerry, Gilmer, W. O. Goode, Gordon, Graham, Gustine, Harris, J. Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jack, W. C. Johson, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, I. D. Jones, Keim, A. Kennedy, King, Littlefield, Lowell, A. McClellan, R. McClellan, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, A. Marshall, J. T. Mason, Mathews, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Newhard, Oliver, Parmenter, Partridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Rayner, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Snyder, Sollers, Steenrod, Sumter, Sweney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Wise, and Wood—103.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

In Senate—June 17.

The Senate was engaged nearly all day discussing the motion of Mr. *Clay* of Ky., to print 1,500 copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. *Evans* replied to the remarks of Mr. Woodbury yesterday;—he was followed by Mr. *Wright*, who spoke till the adjournment.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 12 o'clock. On motion of Mr. *Sergeant*, it was resolved to meet at 10 o'clock, from and after Saturday next.

Mr. *Watterston* of Tennessee now offered a preamble of great length, in relation to proscription, and closing with two resolutions calling upon the President and heads of Departments to furnish a list of proscribed officers and the reasons for such proscription. Mr. Watterston moved to suspend the rule for the purpose of receiving the resolutions. The yeas and nays were ordered, and were—yeas 57, nays 130. So the resolutions lie over under the rules.

Mr. *Gilmer* of Virginia offered a resolution to appoint a Committee on retrenchment and Reform of five members, to report at the next Congress. Objection having been made, Mr. Gilmer moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the resolution. Objection having been withdrawn, Mr. Brown of Pennsylvania moved to amend the resolution by adding that the said committee shall have power to sit during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Gilmer thought the committee could perform the service during the present session. If they could not, they could ask for power to sit in the recess.

Mr. *Brown* knew they could not do the duty in the course of the extra session. He wished them to go to Philadelphia; he thought one third of the officers there was unnecessary. He was for reducing the expenditures to the means of the Government, instead of raising means by extraordinary measures to meet the expenditures.

The amendment was rejected, and then the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. *J. Q. Adams*, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole (Mr. *Taliaferro* in the chair) on the state of the Union, upon a bill to pay General *Harrison's* heirs his salary for one year, amounting to $25,000. Mr. *Adams* made some remarks to justify the remuneration, and when he had finished, Mr. *Cooper* of Pennsylvania offered a petition from the citizens of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, praying that a gratuity mitght be made to General *Harrison's* widow.—He thought $25,000 little enough. A motion was now made to amend the bill by giving the heirs of Mr. *Ogle* a gratuity.

Mr. *Gordon* of New York moved to fill the blank with $6,200.

Mr. *Dean* of Ohio said that he objected to fill the blank with any sum whatever. The representatives of the people were called to relieve the country from distress. He came from a people who were not in distress, and he preferred not to distress them. He thought it invidious to take up this bill, when so many poor soldiers' widows were left outside of the door, to starve, because Congress would not pay their just claims

Mr. *Paine* of Alabama took the constitutional ground against the appropriation. He thought the debts of the poorest peasant should be paid by the people as well as those of the chief of a nation.—He could see no difference, and should vote against the bill. He considered that *precedent* should not be allowed to trample upon the Constitution. He thought those who fought beside the old General should be paid as well as the General.

Mr. *Stokely* of Ohio now defended the bill. He considered that Gen. *Harrison* and Mr. *Ogle* were not similarly situated.

One great argument of Mr. *Stokely* was, that Mrs. *Harrison* married the General in a log cabin in the woods, many years ago, and supported him at her own father's house for several years prior to his being a General.

Mr. *Snyder* of Pennsylvania moved to put $1,000 in the blank, and to pay Mrs. *Harrison* $500 on the 1st of January and July of each year, as a pension. He also wanted Mr. *Ogle's* heirs to have a pension. Mr. *Snyder* was called to order for introducing a case of mail depredation into the debate

The committee, on motion of Mr. *Gilmer*, rose and reported that they had come to no conclusion, and then the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington City, Friday, June 18.

The Senate has been engaged nearly the whole day in a debate on the Report of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Wright having been interrupted yesterday by a motion to go into executive session, resumed his remarks, with a view of showing that the report was fallacious in its reasoning, and that its statements were not founded in fact. Mr. Woodbury also contributed his quota to prove the same thing, and as usual dealt out whole wagon loads of figures.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Bill for the relief of the widow of the late President.

Mr. Adams had moved to fill up the blank by inserting $25,000. Mr. Gordon had moved to amend by inserting $6,250.

Mr. Snyder having withdrawn his amendment in relation to the widow of Mr. Ogle, had moved to amend by inserting "the sum of 1,000, to be paid to Mrs. Harrison, as a gratuity, and during her life the sum of $500 every half year"

Mr. Gilmer said he could not vote for the bill. If it were a mere act of generosity, there would, in his mind, be but one feeling on the subject. But it ought to be done from their own private purses, for in his own opinion the House in its representative capacity, had no right to *give* away the money of the people. Members were sent here not to be generous but to be just. He therefore recommended that a subscription be opened so that the people of the whole country, without distinction of party, might give as they pleased.

A member in the lobby suggested that had the name of the late President been Welfare, instead of Harrison, the constitutional objections could not have been raised, because the constitution expressly states that Congress may expend money for the General Welfare.

From the Globe.

Washington City, Saturday, June 19.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The House met at twelve o'clock. After the journal was read, Mr. Clark of New York moved a reconsideration of the vote of last evening, by which the bill passed granting Mrs. Harrison a pension of $25,000. The previous question was demanded and put, and resulted in a negative vote without a count.

The petition to revise the Tariff, offered by Mr. Fornance of Pennsylvania, on the last petition day, was taken up, a question of order was raised. The Speaker decided the petition to be in order. Mr. Everett of Vermont, appealed from the decision of the chair. Mr. Proffit of Indiana moved to lay the appeal upon the table, and it was laid upon the table accordingly without a count. After a few pertinent remarks by Mr. Fornance, in relation to the object of the petitioners, Mr. Lewis Williams of North Caaolina, moved to lay the petition on the table. Mr. Fornance demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. The petition was then liad upon the table by yeas 130, nays 60.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the Territories and States for petitions, commencing with the Territory of Iowa. When the State of Massachusetts was called, J. Q. Adams offered a bundle of Abolition petitions, and asked for a receipt from the clerk of the house. This gave rise to a little scattering fire; but as it was considered a private matter between Mr. Adams and the clerk, the debate ceased. He presented, also, among many others, a petition praying for temperance. When the speaker, at the end of every presentation, declared that the question of reception of the petition would lie upon the table, Mr. Adams threw the petitions into his hat. In this way he filled his hat with strange bedfellows, such as temperance, abolition, foreign slavery, and tariff petitions.

Reports from committees were now called for. Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for defraying the expenses of the present session of Congress, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Tuesday Morning, June 29, 1841.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce B. OATS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, at the next election.

We are requested to announce WILLIAMSON WALLACE a candidate at the July Court for County Surveyor.

Charlotte, March 30, 1841. te

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress which we publish this week, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, possess deep interest, especially to the Southern people. We beg the reflecting portion of all parties to peruse them carefully, and mark the tendency of events. We do not wish to excite party feelings and prejudices, on a question which deeply concerns the rights of the whole South;—but it is high time we should look this question of Abolition full in the face, and by the proceedings of Congress thereon, judge *who are*, and *who are not* our friends.

The last Congress was *Democratic*;—they adopted a rule (the 21st) forbidding the reception of Abolition petitions. The present Congress (the House we mean) is composed of a *Whig* majority of 47. When the House came to be organized, a motion was made to adopt the Rules, &c., of the last House for the government of the present; but no! says the Northern *Whigs*, you must exclude that 21st Rule, or the House shall not be organized. The vote, after much angry debate, was taken, and Abolition triumphed. And who voted down this 21st Rule? Every Northern Whig in the House, except three, with a few Democrats, and *four* Southern Whigs,—*Botts* and *Stuart* of Virginia, *Underwood* of Ky., and *Randall* of Maryland. But Mr. *Ingersoll*, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote excluding the 21st rule; and after an angry debate of many days, succeeded in effecting a reconsideration, by a vote of 106, to 104 against it. Of the members from the non-slaveholding States (see *ayes* and *noes*) who voted to reconsider, *every one were Democrats*—while those who voted against it, all were *Whigs*, except *Parmenter* of Mass., and *twenty-two* Southern *Whigs!* Yes, people of the South, *twenty-two* members representing slaveholders, were found on this *test question* voting with the Abolitionists! Here are the names of the traitors:

John P. Kennedy of Maryland.

Botts, Stuart, and *Summers* of Virginia.

Stanly, Deberry, and *Lewis Williams* of North Carolina.

W. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Arnold, C. H. Williams, and *Gentry* of Tennessee.

L. W. Andrews, T. F. Marshall, Owsley, Davis, Thompson, Triplett, and *Underwood* of Kentucky.

Moore and *White* of Louisiana.

Mark, People of the South, but *one* Democrat in the whole House (and he from Massachusetts) was found on this test question voting against your rights—*all*, North and South, sustained you, while *twenty-two Southern Whigs* betrayed you, and voted with the Abolitionists!

The House was now in a complete state of disorganization—after waisting sixteen days they were just where they started on the first day of the session. Various propositions to organize the House were proposed, but defeated by the Northern Whigs, who were determined that the House should not go to business unless their Abolition petitions were received. In this state of things, while the northern Democrats were beseeching Southern members to stand firm on their rights and organize for business, the traitor *Stuart* of Virginia came forward with a proposition to compromise the question—granting to the Abolitionists all they asked—the right to flood Congress with their incendiary petitions. A most stormy debate arose on this proposition, (a sketch of which we have given under our Congressional head,) but it was finally adopted, showing another signal triumph of Abolition, with the aid of Southern *Whig* traitors: the vote was 119 for, and 103 against it.

The division of this question shows to the South who are our friends. While the northern *Democrats—Brown* of Penn., *Gordon* of N. Y., *Kennedy* of Ia., and others, were battling for our rights, and beating back the Abolitionists, we see Southern *Whigs—Stuart* and *Botts* of Va., *Stanly* of this State, *Nisbit* and *Gamble* of Ga., and the Tennessee and Kentucky Whigs betraying us, and advocating a compromise of our rights. This *compromise*, or surrender to Abolition, was voted against by *every Democrat in the House*, North and South; and was carried by the Northern Abolition Whigs in a body, aided by *thirty-eight* Southern Whigs!

People of the South, this is the party, who, promising to take care of your rights, and practice economy and reform, you placed in power;—you turned out a Democratic President and his friends, who stood by you at all times on this momentous question of Abolition, put the whole Government into the hands of the Whigs, with an overwhelming majority in each House of Congress, and what have they done? With a majority of 47 in the House, they have wasted *seventeen* days in idle discussion about the rules of order, spending more than one hundred thousand dollars of the public money, and finally sacrificed your rights and violated the Constitution, by a base and cowardly compromise with Abolitionism!

THE FISCAL AGENT.

The plan of a Fiscal Agent, or National Bank, submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and noticed in our last, seems to meet the approbation of neither Whigs nor Democrats.

The great "official," the *National Intelligencer*, thinks some of the features of the plan objectionable, though it would not hazard its passage by any attempts to amend, &c. The *Globe* characterizes it as a scheme combining all the objectionable and dangerous features of every unconstitutional measure hitherto urged by the Federal party.

Of the New York city papers—the *Journal of Commerce* (Whig) objects to it as "a plan that must of necessity be too much a political and too little a commercial machine." The *Evening Post* (Dem.) denounces it as "open to all the objections, commercial as well as political, to which the old Banks were liable, besides other objections peculiar to itself—as even more of a monster than the one Gen. Jackson killed." The *Courier & Enquirer*, the prime organ of Federalism, assails the project through a whole column of denunciation, touching the name, the plan, the location, &c., starting as follows:

"*Mr. Ewing's Bank Project.*—This, it cannot be denied, has caused universal disappointment. It is not such a bank as the whig party desire; it is not such a bank as the exigencies of the country require; and it is not such a project for a bank as the people of the United States had a right to expect from Mr. Ewing."

The *American*, (another Whig organ) after denouncing the plan as conceding the lack of power in Congress to charter a Bank except in the District of Columbia, and as objectionable in its details, continues:

"The Madisonian publishes at length the bill for creating this 'fiscal agent,' but as the synopsis of Mr. Ewing presented its main features, and as, moreover, it is condemned, so far as we know, with universal consent, by all the practical men of this city, we do not think it worth while to encumber our columns with it."

The *Commercial Advertiser* (Whig) thinks the plan objectionable, and hopes for amendments before it is passed.

The *Albany Argus* says—"So far as we can judge, neither the newspaper nor commercial world favor the project."

We regard the project as a most objectionable and dangerous one. It is an attempt to evade the Constitutional prohibition of the power to create a Bank, by locating it the District of Columbia.—Now, Mr. Madison says, that the power to grant charters of incorporation by Congress was proposed in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and promptly *rejected*;—therefore, Congress cannot exercise the power *at all*, without a palpable violation of the Constitution.

The Federal Whig press are raising the cry, that the Democratic members are to blame for the disgraceful state of disorganization in which the House of Representatives of Congress remained for the first seventeen days of the session. Now, this is impossible. The Whigs have a clear majority of forty-seven in the House, and of course can do what they please;—on *them*, therefore, and on *them alone*, rests the responsibility of having wasted nearly three weeks in useless wrangling about the rules of order, and spending upwards of one hundred thousand dollars of the People's money for nothing. But this is their promised "economy and reform," we suppose.

A New Move.—By private advices from Washington, (to the 21st) we learn that Mr. Clay, not satisfied with the plan of a Fiscal Agent submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, had prepared, and was to submit to the Senate on the 22d, a new plan of his own for a Bank, of a large capital and overshadowing powers and privileges. It seems that nothing can now pass Congress which does not meet Mr. Clay's ambitious views. The hope is entertained at Washington, that Mr. Tyler will veto this new monster, should it even pass the two Houses of Congress.

"We regret to see that the motives of Mr. Ingersoll and other Van Buren members of the House of Representatives, who voted with the South against the reception of abolition petitions, have been assailed with great severity by some of our Whig cotemporaries. We ought not to be hasty in impugning motives even when actions are improper, much less should we be so when they are both right in themselves and productive of good. The gentlemen alluded to have acted correctly, and what they have done is favorable to the interests of the South and the peace and happiness of the country; and why should the South not receive their aid in at least a friendly and liberal spirit?"

The above is from the *Raleigh Star*. Well may the Star caution its Whig friends against abusing Mr. *Ingersoll* and the northern Democrats, who manfully stand out for the rights of the South, now vitally assailed by the incendiary Abolitionists, when our own southern Representatives are found recreant to their trust. If we are not mistaken, those southern members who voted to *Compromise* our vital and constitutional rights with the Abolitionists, have thereby incured political death, beyond redemption. And among these traitors, let the People of North Carolina remember *Lewis Williams, Edward Stanly, Edmund Deberry, Augustine Shepperd*, and *William H. Washington*.

It is said at Washington, that our Minister to France, *Lewis Cass*, is to be recalled, because he has come out against the present Administration, and Mr. *Preston* sent out in his place.

Foreign News.—The Steamship *Columbia* arrived at Boston from Liverpool on the 18th instant, bringing important news from Europe, a sketch only of which we can now give.

The war between England and China has been renewed in consequence of the Emperor of China refusing to sign the late Treaty. The British had captured Canton and all the forts on the rivers, killing 400 of the Chinese. Canton was doomed to the flames, it was said. The British Parliament was to be dissolved by proclamation of the Queen on the 12th inst., and a new Parliament convoked to meet on the 4th of August. Various rumors were afloat in Liverpool in relation to the Steamship *President*, and faint hopes were still entertained for her safety. The Cotton Market was depressed and dull, and the price of Teas had greatly risen, in consequence of the renewed war between England and China.

Florida War—Affairs in Florida seem to be progressing much better since Col. *Worth* took the command. *Wild Cat*, the most warlike and formidable of the Seminole Chiefs, has been taken, with fifteen of his warriors, and sent west. He came into camp with his "pass," which had formerly protected him, but Col. Worth had him seized and sent off. *Tustenuggee*, another formidable chief, was said by late advices, to be encamped near Fort King, with one hundred warriors, and it was expected would soon come into Col. Worth's camp to hold a "talk." We hope the Col. will seize the whole of them, and send them off to their home in the West;—it is the only way to close the war.

Capture of a Pirate.—An extensive band of pirates have recently been discovered in the Gulf of Mexico. Capt. Taylor of the U. S. boat Izard, recently captured one of their vessels, with seven pirates on board. The vessel contained a superb cargo of pistols, muskets, bowie-knives, &c., and written articles of agreement and regulations for the government of the bandit. The papers obtained, it is said, will probably lead to the detection of a large band of those villains.

Rebellion.—A number of the citizens of Phillips County, Arkansas, armed themselves, took possession of the Courthouse, and prevented the Judge from holding the May term of the Court, which should have been held on the third Monday in last month. The Judge proposed to hold the Court elsewhere, but the Sheriff resigned his office, and was followed by the Coroner resigning also, when the judge gave up the idea of holding the Court at all. This revolt against the law, was produced by the great sacrifice of property anticipated under executions returnable to the Court, and the large mass of suits brought against the citizens by two Banks in the county.

Qualifications for Office.—Mr. Tyler said he would turn all electioncerers out of office, and reward no man for his partizan services. Well, he has appointed the famous *Baer*, the "Buckeye Blacksmith," to an office in Ohio, said to be worth $750 a year with perquisites. The "wherefore" of this appointment is thus given by the "Zanesville Aurora," published in the town in Ohio where *Baer* lives:

"We are a little into the secret of how the appointment was brought about. It appears that the whig party, through Gales & Seaton, promised Baer that if he would travel over the country and make speeches, he should be rewarded. He was definitely promised a Farm, and Gales & Seaton were to raise the funds to purchase it. But from their own involvement, and others of their friends, it is presumed they were unable to do so.

"*Baer went on to the City, and demanded his fee, threatening exposure if he did not get it. Gales & Seaton urged his appointment to office, preferring to billet him on the Government, rather than buy him a farm!*

"*We have some evidence on this subject, which, if the Whig press here, or Gales & Seaton contradict what we now say, we will publish. We invite a denial.*"

In what a position does this single oppointment place this anti-corrupt administration? It is disreputable to all concerned, and disgraceful to the country

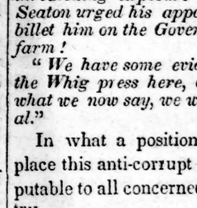
What Americans are told Abroad.—The European correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says:

"We are told of our State Stocks. We are told of the general suspension in the Southern States. We are told that our ships are searched on the coast of Africa by beardless boys, the crews insulted by English sailors, and whole voyages broken up because we have no Navy to protect our commerce. We are truly *not to be envied*.—We know what the resources of our country are. We know that she can—we feel that she ought to protect us every where, as well at home as abroad, and we grieve that she does not."

Mr. Clay and Mr. Preston both declared last year, that the bare fact of the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, would, by *restoring confidence*, at once bring better times. As the prediction seems to have failed, a wag down east now suggests, that a law, *compelling a restoration of confidence*, should be among the first acts of the extra session.—*Pendleton Messenger.*

Mr. Biddle's Grapery, it is said, cost $100,000—the finest of all European grapes are produced there every month in the year. These grapes must be rather sour fruit to the stockholders of the Bank of the United States.—*Boston Post.*

If A were going out on a sea voyage and there were two ships to sail,—one whose Captain was strictly temperate and had no ardent spirits aboard, and the other whose captain was intemperate, which would A think the safer of the ships?



THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy will commence at the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, July 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Parents and Guardians, and other friends to the institution, are respectfully, invited to attend.

S. D. N. HUTCHISON, Principal.

Mrs. H., contemplating a journey to New York immediately after the close of the Session, requests such of her patrons as reside in Town, to call and settle their respective bills for tuition, the week previous to the Examination.

June 29, 1841. 17-3w

POETRY.

THOUGHTS.

They come when the sunlight is bright on the mountain;
They come when the moonshine is white on the fountain;
At morn and at even, by minutes and hours,
But not as they once were, of birds and of flowers.

They come when some token of past days will rise,
As a link to the present, and then they bring sighs;
They come when some dreaming thro' hopes and thro' fears,
Rushes on to the future, and then they bring tears.

They come when the sea mist o'er ocean is rife,
And they tell of the shadow that hangs over life;
They come when the storm, in thunder and gloom,
Spreads around, and they speak of the earth and the tomb.

They come when the ripple is low on the lake,
And the plover is nestling by fountain or brake;
And the twilight looks out with a star on his breast,
And they whisper that all but themselves are at rest.

They come when the low breeze is fanning the leaves;
They come when the flower-cup the dew-drop receives;
By night's noontide silence, by day's noontide hum,
At all times, oh! deeply and darkly they come.

From the Albany Argus.

"IS IT SUCH A FAST THAT I HAVE CHOSEN?"

ISAIAH, CHAPTER 58.

What fast has he chosen? The pomp of the proud,
Where the ban of the bigot is frequent and loud!
Where the lewd in the lap of vile luxury roll,
And cover with sackcloth the sin of the soul!

What fast hath he chosen? The spoiler's delight,
Who feasts upon fraud, robs the poor of his right,
Who, his hands fill'd with plunder will mockingly spread,
And bow like a bulrush his mischievous head?

Will ye call it a fast, to abstain for a day,
While the many are fasting perforce in your way?
The sins of the Nation with care will ye scan,
While ye stifle the voice that says "*thou art the man*"?

Nay, the fast of the Lord is a penitent heart—
To the outcast and friendless thy bounty impart,
The rich gifts of thy God as his steward employ,
And thy fast shall be crown'd with thanksgiving and joy.

P. JR.

MISCELLANY.

From the Northampton Courier.

THE DEAD.

How few there are, has been remarked by a forcible and impressive writer, who read the ordinary list of death, who know anything of the depth of human sufferings, which is recorded in the simple and brief notice which we read with so much carelessness, and so coldly in the newspapers. Finding no familiar name to arrest attention, or awaken sympathy, we think no more of the matter, for what care we for long, midnight vigils of watchful, affectionate friendship—the weary, aching head—the afflicted, desponding heart—we do not feel the pain the languishing sufferers has experienced, and we know nothing of the agony which exhausted his frame and wore out his weary nature; nor care we for the spirit which has fled its frail tenement, and uttered its last, final gasping farewell. We know nothing of the heart burning tears which gushed out in the agony of friendship, from bosoms swollen and bursting with an excess of passionate grief.—We know nothing of the bitterness of parting, of the strength of affections which have been torn assunder,—of the hopelessness of the first flood of tears—of the depth of protracted suffering—or the intensity of afflictions which real friends have been called upon to suffer and endure.

It is a melancholy, though instructive consideration that the tendency of every thing is to decay; that the happiest prospect and brightest visions of future bliss are but delusive fancies, which become extinguished when they shine out most vividly, and give the strongest evidence of permanent duration. "Hopes which were angels in their birth," become, from their intimate and close connexion with human frailty and decay, but things of earth; and thus it is, that those dear objects upon which we have lavished most flattering hope of future happiness and bliss are removed from us before we are conscious of the palsying illness which quenched the spirit and laid them low. We grieve that they are taken from us so suddenly,—that they could not have appreciated their worth, returned their manifold kindnesses, and gradually prepared ourselves for that event, which from its sudden occurrence, unmans our resolution and prostrates us in the dust by the sternness and severity of the blow.—There is another sad thought, but nevertheless a true one, that the more friendships we form, the more attachments we make, the more tender and endearing connections we weave around us, and invest ourselves with, in this world, the more grief and suffering we shall be called to endure. A time will come when all earthly attachments must be severed, and the more devoted to connexions, the more agonizing and severe will be the struggle which separates us and tears us away from among them.

It may be that the Stoic's life is productive, eventually, of less pain and suffering than that individual endures, who possesses more delicate sensibility and is alive to the general impulses of nature and the finest feelings of the human heart, it may be so, but yet his cold enjoyments and benumbed sympathies afford him but a poor comfort, when most he needs the spmyathy, the sustaining hand and upholding arm of ardent and enduring friendship. Life would not be worth possessing, if this polar star did not illuminate its dark path, and throw around its dreariness some evidence of sympathetic love for each other, and though separation when it comes, crush the heart and tear assunder its very fibres, yet how eagerly we taste of its delicious sweets and exult in the participation of its delirious enjoyments!

From the New York Sunday Mercury.

SHORT PATENT SERMONS.

I will read to the audience a note which I received through the post office, last Tuesday:

"Rev. Mr. Dow, jr.—Dear Sir: Will you be pleased to take for your text, Sunday, the following questions:

"What are the moral obligations of man to woman?

"What are the moral obligations of woman to man?

"By complying with the above request, you will oblige,

"ONE OF THE CONGREGATION"

Beloved Hearers:—I feel it to be my duty to gratify the wishes of any one of my congregation as far as it lies in my gizzard, but I must here state, that those who wish me to preach upon any particular subject, would oblige me much by giving me text and verse—as that's the sort I deal with altogether. I come among you to translate all poetical parables, metaphors, similes, etc., into common sense; and squeeze out of them, if possible, a few drops of the pure juice of piety, morality, love, and learning, in my own peculiar but straight-go-ahead style.

The moral obligations of man to woman, my hearers, are a pesky sight more numerous than he has any idea of; and a few twists stronger than he is willing to own. First and foremost, he is bound by an all-wise decree to protect her from injury, insult, and suffering want, as long as his ammunition holds out; because he is naturally the stronger of the two—has more of the fighting-cock about him, and is better prepared to meet, face to face, that belligerent army of troubles which are ever threatening to invade the fair kingdom of human happiness. The very ties of consanguinity shouldn't allow a man to permit one of the fair sex to be assaulted and battered by misfortune, if he can help it; for she is bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh; or rather, some of the best, finest, and tenderest materials of man are stowed away in the fancy-shop of woman—such as can but feebly stand rough usage, and are sure to be damaged unless they are kept, like a box of glass—right side up, with care. Therefore, a man should make no bones of taking care of the best part of himself, which is woman. I know some women are death on a fight when you get 'em cornered up; they'll scratch, bite, pull hair, squall, and defy the devil himself. Such female warriors, however, are rather scarce, I trust; and they appear in battle array, only when no man volunteers his valiant services. The next obligation saddled upon man towards woman, is to love her. This he should do with all the fervency of a fryingpan; because he is the one ordained to make the first advance—and he should make them openly, honorably, powerfully and fearlessly; and push them along ardently, fairly, squarely, and undeceivingly, towards the goal of matrimony. I say a man that trifles with a woman's affections, and directs the fiery steel of his love into the unhallowed avenue of deceit, ought to be ramsquaddled up salt river, landed in purgatory, and wedded to the ugliest hag that ever swept out the kitchen of endless torment! 'Twould serve him just right. A man that loves a woman, should love her to wed her, as soon as circumstances will permit. After he has done this, there are three obligations combined, viz: to love, cherish, and protect her. He should love her, as being the sole object of his affections, and the only one set apart to sweeten his tea for him, and strew his pathway through life with the choicest of flowers. He should cherish her because he has taken her to himself, even as a man taketh a bird from its own happy groves to be a companion in his lonely hours, and cheer him with the melody of its song. He should protect her, because she is a protector to his peace, and ever ready to share with him the kicks and cuffs that beset the wanderer through such a soap-lockish and ever-vexing world as this.

The moral obligation of woman to man, my dear believers, are few, but most almighty powerful. They commence with her, in reality, at the time when she makes the solemn vow at the altar of Hymen, that she will love and be faithful to the accepted of her heart, let him be a messenger of light and purity from heaven, or a disgusting, run-away vagabond from the dark valley of hell. Faithfulness of a wife to her husband, is the only stone on which the superstructure of domestic happiness can be permanently built. It is all gass for a couple to think of getting along without it. I know from experience—when a woman is once guilty of a *faux pau*, in this respect, suspicion will groundlessly accuse her of ten thousand more—and then the Old Harry will be to pay, and no small change ready. The man that daren't leave his wife at home two minutes, lest some nice young man should look at her, is in a very fine stew—I don't think. Beware of unfaithfulness! Nothing raises the bile on my stomach so quick as to take up a newspaper, and read: "Whereas, my wife Sarah has left my bed and board," &c. I always know, then, that there was fault on both sides—that neither Sarah nor her dear husband felt themselves to be under any obligations towards each other. I know, too, that mutual love was a scarce article in their house; if it wasn't so, there wouldn't have been so much kicking in bed, and fighting at the table. Yes, my friends, faithfulness in woman is the first obligation to man. The next is a reciprocation of love. It encourages a man onward through the stormy ills of existence, and enhances his happiness to an unlooked for extent. It was a talisman to his peace, and a watch-dog to his hopes. Mutual love is like the unison of two rippling streams that blend their waters together and then flow calmly on, throuh flowery meads. in majesty, beauty, and silence. It is this mixing up, rye-and-Indian sort of love that naturally places woman under the next obligation—sympathy. She should sympathise with her husband under all the clouds of woe that may lower upon his house—bedew his rough pillow with tears—be an administering angel to his wants, and endeavor to cover up the thorns of affliction with the roses of tenderness. If he is guilty of a few frail errors, she should neither scold or upbraid him, but weep for his misfortunes, and gently pull him back again into the path of rectitude by the silken thread of persuasive affection.

My hearers—I'm done: but to conclude, let me remind you that you are under everlasting obligations to a Being who has a right to expect much at your hands—and will have it too, or take the body in default thereof. I pray you be prepared. So mote it be!

Dow, Jr.

Yankee mode of Testing Courage.—It is well known that in the time of the old French war much jealousy existed between the British and the provincial officers. A British Major deeming himself insulted by General (then captain) Putnam, sent him a challenge. Putnam, instead of giving him a direct answer, requested the pleasure of a personal interview with the Major. He came to Putnam's tent, and found him seated on a small keg, quietly smoking his pipe, and demanded what communication, if any, Putnam had to make.—"Why, you know," said Putnam, "I'm but a poor miserable Yankee, that never fired a pistol in my life, and you must perceive that if we fire with pistols you have an undue advantage of me. Here are two powder kegs, I have bored a hole, and inserted a slow match in each, if you will be so good as to seat yourself there, I will light the matches, and who dares to sit the longest without squirming, shall be called the bravest fellow." The tent was full of officers and men who were heartily tickled with the device of the "old wolf," and compelled the major by their laughter and exhortation to squat. The signal was given, and the matches lighted. Putnam continued smoking quite indifferently, without watching at all the progressive diminution of the matches—but the British officer, though a brave fellow, could not help casting longing and lingering looks downwards, and his terror increased as the length of the matches diminished. The spectators withdrew, one by one, to get out of the expected explosion. At length, the fire was within an inch of the keg, the major, unable to remain longer, jumped up, and drawing out his match, cried out, "Putnam, this is wilful murder; draw out your match; I yield." "My dear fellow," cried Putnam, "don't be in such a hurry, they're nothing but kegs of onions!" The Major was suddenly missing, having sneaked off.

Two men have died in New York from imprudently drinking cold water while overheated. During the present hot wheather, persons should be very careful to drink moderately, and, if heated. to bathe their hands before drinking.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

The following, from the Salem Gazette, will undoubtedly be interesting to many of our readers, as it contains a brief and comprehensive history of a division line, so often alluded to by politicians:

This boundary is so termed from the names of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon—the two gentlemen who were apointed to run unfinished lines in 1762, between Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the Territories subject to the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore. A temporary line had been run in 1739, but had not given satisfaction to the disputing parties, although if resulted from an agreement in 1830) between themselves. A decree had been made in 1618 by King James, delineating the bounderies between the lands given by charter to the first Lord Baltimore, and those adjudged to his Majesty (afterwards to William Penn,) which divided the tract of land between Delaware Bay and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, by a line equally intersecting it, drawn from Cape Henlopen to the 4th degree of North latitude. A decree in chancery rendered the King's decree imperative. But the situation of Henlopen became long a subject of serious, protracted and expensive litigation, particularly after the death of Penn, in 1718, and Lord Baltimore in 1714, until John and Richard and Thomas Penn, (who had become the sole proprietors of the American possessions of their father William) and Cecillius, the oringinal patentee, entered into an agreement on the 19th of May, 1772. To this agreement a chart was appended, which ascertained the site of Cape Henlopen and delineated a division by an East and West line, running Westward from that Cape to the exact middle of the peninsula.

Lord Baltimore became dissatisfied with this agreement, and endeavored to invalidate it—Chancery suits, kingly decrees, and proprietary arrangements followed, which eventually produced the appointment of commissioners to run the temporary line. This was effected in 1739. But the case in chancery being decided in 1739, new commissioners were appointed, who could not, however, agree, and the question remained open until 1762, when the line was run by Messrs. Mason and Dixon.

"*Who Dar?*"—Gumbo was a wicked negro who had witnessed the ravages of the cholera in 1832 with stoic indifference, but in '34, seeing his best friends dropping off by the dozen, in Negro Alley, Buffalo, began to have some fears of giving the last kick himself, in pretty much the style he was wont to "fro dat next brick bat" in a row. Gumbo then for the first time thought of praying, to use his own phrase, "to de Angel ob de Lord," declaring that if he could only "be spared dis time," he would be ready next year to be taken up and "lib forebber in Massa Abraham's bussom." Some wags having access to an adjoining room, separated by a board partition, hearing him at his devotions, knocked.

"Who dar?"

"De Angel ob de Lord!"

"What he want?,,

"Want Gumbo!"

Blowing out his candle with a whew. "No such nigger here. Dat nigger been dead dis two tree week—dat be de trute—de fac!"

NOVELTIES.

To see a man who is too lazy to work; who is not always in a hurry.

To see a man who is good at wind work; good at any thing else.

To see a man who says he is making money very fast; who makes anything at all.

To see a barking dog bite.

To see a man with pumps and silk stockings, who does not ride a borrowed horse.

To see a man who spends one or two days in the week at the grocery, have a full corn crib.

To see a house neatly kept, when the mistress is half her time out visiting.

To see a man who professes to be very wise, who is not a fool,

To see a young lady in church looking steadily on the young men, and smiling, who does not get hissed too often for her good in less than a month.

To see a wise man, who does not mind his own business.

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

INFORMATION WANTED, of *Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. *Isaac Pitts* of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. *Pitts* on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. *Pitts* carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of *Garner* driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said *Garner* is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complection, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning *Garner*, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be *Garner's* wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1841.

Robert Rodgers	}	Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Wm. Wilson, and him summoned as Garnishee.
versus		
James P. Rodgers.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said James P. Rodgers to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in the Town of Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise, judgement pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, BRALEY OATES Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, C. M. C. C.

May 11, 1841. [Prs. fee $5 60] 11....6

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $10,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	$1
" 6 copies do	5
" 12 do do	10
" 25 do do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix	50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	$2 50
" 12 do do	5 00
" 25 do do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Caution!

I HEREBY caution all persons against trading for a note of hand, given by myself to George Duckworth, for *sixty-six dollars* and probably some cents. Said note is dated the 29th of March, 1841, and made payable six months after date, and as the consideration for which it was given has proved to be fraudulent, I do not intend to pay it.

EDWIN POTTS.

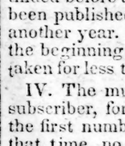
Mecklenburg Co., June 8, 1841. 14...3w

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

$25 Reward.



RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living near Lancaster Courthouse, South Carolina, on the 4th ultimo, a bright mulatto boy, named WILEY, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, stoutly built, broad spoken, straight hair, and fond of spirits. Said boy will probably have a free pass, and is doubtless making his way to the West. He had an umbrella with him when he left. I will give the above Reward for his delivery to me, or if confined in any Jail so that I can get him.

JAMES R. COUSER.

June 8, 1841. 14...3w.

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance*. [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid*; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.